HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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845 Luiseno

845 01 p
[p-aspirated] [60]

845 02 t[01]
[t-aspirated] [60]

845 03 k[02]
[k-aspirated] [60]

845 04 q-aspirated[03]
[gamma-uvular] [61]
(free)

845 06 t/s-hacek[30]

845 07 beta[04]

845 08 eth[01] [31]
(surface)

845 09 s[32]
(surface)

845 10 s-hacek[33]
(surface)

845 11 s-hacek-retroflex[32] [33]

845 12 x[02] [05]

845 13 m

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14 n[01]

15 eng[02]

16 l[01] [06]

17 r-flap[31] [34]
[r-trill] [62]
[r-fricative] [63]
(free)

18 glottal stop[35]

19 h[36]

20 k-labialized[37]

21 q-aspirated-labialized[37]

22 x-labialized[37]

51 iota[07]
*[e-mid]
[iota-backed] [64]
(free)

52 iota-long[07]
[iota-long-backed] [64]

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(free)

53 e-mid[38]
(tag(+),free)
*/iota/
[e-mid-backed] [64]
(free)

54 e-mid-long

55 i-bar[39]
(limited)

56 a

57 a-long

58 upsilon[07]
*[o-mid]

59 upsilon-long[07]

60 o-mid[38]
(tag(-),free)
*/upsilon/

61 o-mid-long

62 yod

63 w

845 $a Luiseno $d Uto-Aztecan $e S California $f 100-200 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

845 $a Malecot, Andre $b 1963 $c Luiseno, A Structural Analysis I: Phonology $d IJAL 29:2.89-95

845 $a Kroeber, A. L. and G. W. Grace $b 1960 $c The Sparkman Grammar of Luiseno $f UCPL 16 $g Berkeley and Los Angeles; U.C. Press

845 $a Bright, W. $b 1965 $c Luiseno Phonemics $d IJAL 31:4.342-345 $s Adds details to Kroeber and Grace; replies to Malecot.

845 $a Bright, W. $b 1968 $c A Luiseno Dictionary $f UCPL 51 $g Berkeley and Los Angeles; U.C. Press

845 $a **INTONATION** $A Intonation patterns use four "pitch levels: ...low, ...mid, ...high, [and]...extra high," and three "terminal contours: ...rising, ...steady, [and]...falling." (Malecot, p.93) See p.94 for discussion of various intonation patterns: declarative, interrogative, emotive.

845 $a **LONG CONSONANTS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A Consonants are lengthened following a stressed short vowel, before another (short) vowel. (Voiceless consonants in disyllables are always lengthened, in longer words only sometimes. Voiced consonants are lengthened in careful speech.) Cf. Bright 1965, p.344; Kroeber and Grace 1960, p.9, 251.

845 $a **LONG VOWELS** $A "Vowel length and stress are intimately related in Luiseno, such that if either is written, the other is frequently predictable. Length is, however, minimally contrastive in one especially important way. For most verb stems with a basic short vowel, there is also a form with lengthened vowel; ...the short vowel is associated with rapid action, the long with slow action." (Bright 1968, p.2) In strictly phonological terms the distribution of long and short vowels is as follows: (1) final stressed vowels are always long, (2) final unstressed vowels are always short, (3) in all other positions both long and short vowels may occur. (Bright 1965, p.344)

845 $a **MORPHEME STRUCTURE** $A Noun and verb stems are predominantly disyllabic. Internal consonant clusters seem to be quite rare. A generalized formula is ((C)V)CV(CV)(C).

845 $a **MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF WORDS** $A Nouns are composed of possessive prefix, stem (simple or compound), "absolutive" suffix, plural suffix, and case suffix. A few nouns have reduplicated plurals. Verbs are composed of a stem (simple or compound), up to three derivational suffixes, and an aspect/mode suffix. For a majority of verb stems the final vowel appears to be a transitivity marker, /iota/ for transitive, /a/ for intransitive. For some verbs reduplication of the initial CV marks "past punctual aspect." "Duplication" of the initial CVC or the entire stem is a common derivational process, marking repetition, intensity, etc. Lengthening of a basically short stem vowel can be used to indicate slowness of action. (Bright 1968, p.3; K&G, p.8)

845 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A While stems are predominantly disyllabic (K&G, p.129) words may often be considerably longer, due to compounding, reduplication, and affixation. Clusters of two consonants intervocalically are due primarily to morpheme combination or modification (vowel loss) when morphemes combine.

845 $a **REDUPLICATION** $A Reduplication is defined by K&G as repetition of the initial C and V of a stem. This expresses plurality in some nouns, and "past punctual aspect" in certain verb classes. They define duplication as repetition of an entire stem, or of the first CVC of a CVCV stem. This is a common derivational process for verbs (and "adjectives"). The initial consonant of the repeated (second) stem may be subject to modification.

845 $a **STRESS** $A Stress is phonologically determined under some conditions, otherwise morphologically conditioned. The phonological conditions given by Bright (1965, p.345) are, in summary: (1) a long V in the initial syllable is always stressed; (2) a short V in a closed initial syllable is always stressed if the following syllable has a short V and is open; (3) if the first two syllables are open and have short V, the second is usually stressed; (4) otherwise the stress may be on either the first or second syllable. This is much more explicit than K&G (p.8) but in general agreement. According to K&G in verbal forms (but not nouns) there are a number of suffixes which retract stress to the second syllable. Reduplication may also affect stress.

845 $a **SYLLABLE** $A CV(:)(C)(C) $A Syllable final clusters are rare. (Bright 1965, p.344, note 7)

845 $a **VOWELS** $A "All the vowels are quite lax and are somewhat more centered than the cardinal vowels." (K & G, p.5) "Unstressed short vowels...show relative instability from one dialect to another." (Bright 1968, p.2) They may become /upsilon/ adjacent to /w/ or labialized velars, /iota/ adjacent to palatals, or /a/ in any unstressed position.

845 01 $A Dental and interdental phones are in free variation nonfinally according to Malecot (p.91); K & G: "postdental."

845 02 $A "The point of articulation for the three velar consonants is front velar with front vowels, central velar with central vowels, and back velar with back vowels." (Malecot, p.91)

845 03 $A According to K & G (p.6) /q-aspirated/ "characteristically...has some aspiration and often some friction in release." They do not mention a fricative allophone.

845 04 $A K & G indicate that /beta/ is bilabial, while Malecot says it is labiodental.

845 05 $A The position of /x/ varies slightly with adjacent vowels. "Farthest back...in word-final." (K & G, p.7) Malecot calls this segment "uvular." (p.92)

845 06 $A The /l/ is "clear." (Malecot, p.92)

845 07 $A The high vowels are "considerably lower than [the] cardinal" position for [i] and [u]. (K & G, p.5)

845 08 $A /o-mid/ is "usually slightly higher before /w/." (K & G, p.5)

845 30 $A /t/s-hacek/ does not occur word finally, where it is replaced by /s-hacek/ in morphophonemic alternation; this also occurs frequently in preconsonantal position. /s-hacek/ is almost an allophone of /t/s-hacek/.

845 31 $A /eth/ alternates and is in near complementary distribution with /r-flap/. (Bright 1968, p.2) /eth/ seems to be a symbolical variant, expressing smallness. (K & G, p.24) It occurs only intervocalically and between a continuant and a vowel. (Malecot, p.93; K & G, p.10)

845 32 $A /s/ alternates and is in near complementary distribution with /s-hacek-retroflex/. (Bright 1968, p.2) /s/ generally expresses smallness. (K & G, p.23-24)

845 33 $A Bright recognizes a contrast between /s-hacek/ and /s-hacek-retroflex/, which are assigned to the same phoneme by K & G and Malecot. However, /s-hacek/ occurs only before consonants and word finally, where it appears to be a morphophonemic alternant of /t/s-hacek/. It is almost possible to consider /s-hacek/ in these positions to be an allophone of /t/s-hacek/, except for the fact that sometimes /t/s-hacek/ is retained before consonants.

845 34 $A /r-flap/ does not occurs word-finally, "except in one or two loan words." (Malecot, p.93)

845 35 $A /glottal stop/ may be deleted intervocalically, especially in allegro speech. It automatically precedes word-initial vowels. (Malecot, p.91, 93)

845 36 $A According to K & G /h/ does not occur syllable finally, and probably not intervocalically. (p.9-10) Bright does not discuss this question, but appears to allow for a contrast between /h/ and /x/ in all positions.

845 37 $A The labialized obstruents are mentioned by Bright. (p.343) Kroeber and Grace cite only the labialized velars. (p.6)

845 38 $A High and mid short vowels do not contrast in unstressed syllables. /iota/ varies with /e-mid/ and /upsilon/ varies with /o-mid/. (K & G, p.10-11; Bright 1965, p.343)

845 39 $A "A vowel /i-bar/ was noted by Kroeber and by Harrington in some dialects, replaced elsewhere by [/iota/] (cf. K & G, p.5-6); but transcriptions of this sound are inconsistent." (Bright 1968, p.2)

845 60 $A Stops are aspirated word-finally. (Malecot, p.91)

845 61 $A /q-aspirated/ may be realized as [gamma-uvular] intervocalically. (This is "more frequent at higher rates of speech.") (Malecot, p.91)

845 62 $A /r-flap/ is realized as a trill when stressed or lengthened. (Malecot, p.92) Kroeber and Grace indicate that the trill may also occur word initially.

845 63 $A /r-flap/ may be realized as [r-fricative] intervocalically, especially in allegro speech. (Malecot, p.92)

845 64 $A /iota/, /iota-long/ and /e-mid/ may be realized as [iota-backed], [iota-long-backed] and [e-mid-backed] before or after /x/ and /q-aspirated/. (K & G, p.5)